MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME X—NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 2843.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

... MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY

RUFUS KING & CO.,

AT THE OFFICE,

No. 205 & 207 EAST WATER STREET,

... BETWEEN WISCONSIN STREETS,

IN THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES OF PRESCOTT'S NEW BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS:

... SENTINEL will be left at the door of City ... Dollars a year, payable Quarterly ... Monday of, 1854 Cents a Week, INVARIABLY ...

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL—THREE DOLLARS a year, IN ADVANCE, AND THE PAPER DISCONTINUED WHEN ... PAID FOR WHEN IT IS PAID, EXPIRES.

... PAPER—TWO DOLLARS a year, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. THE PAPER DISCONTINUED, WHEN THE PERIOD ... WHICH IT IS PAID EXPIRES.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

... that there may be no misunderstanding in ... we here state the rates determined ... from Jan. 1st, 1851:

...	1 square,	2 weeks,	$2 75
...	...	1 "	1 50
...	5 lines,	1 "	1 38
...	10 "	1 "	1 25
...	1 square,	3 days,	1 00
...	...	2 "	0 75
...	...	1 "	0 50
...	...		0 50

... squares will be charged for less) make a square. Leaded ... "under reading matter," 50 per cent. ad...

... by the year, with a change once a week, $25; 2 ... with a change every day, $50; 2 squares, $100; ... changes a year, $25; DAILY PAPER not ... be discontinued (unless at the ... proprietors,) until all arrearages are ...

... Resolutions thirty yearly or casual ad... notice at the Counting Room. All ... their advertising before the ... inserted at the above rates.

... Annual Advertisers is limited to their ... and shall not include advertisements for the ben... or other business, must be paid for ...

... of which is to promote pri... paid for at the rate of 50 Cents per ...

... advertisements are sent in, marked ... they will be charged 50 Cents per ... insertion, and 25 Cents for each subse... in the Weekly.

... must be accompanied with written directions, ... months, and charged accordingly.

RUFUS KING.
WM. E. CRAMER & CO.
CARE & ROUNDS,
S. M. BOOTH.

... and communications must be post paid.

BUSINESS CARDS.

... & LEWIS,

... Mr. Lewis having purchas... interest of Peck Dunn in the Abstract for... Counties; Also to Perfect the new Firm will for... Searching the Title of all Lands and Lots in this ... Register's Office.

ALLEN DAWSON, ALLISON LEWIS.
feb22

JAMES K. EGLAU,

... AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ... Building, Milwaukee.

TUCKER & GARVEY,

... COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Real Estate Brokers, Emigrant, Money, and Collection Agents, Milwaukee, Wis. WM. H. TUCKER
... GARVEY. [sep16]

COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, MADISON, WISCONSIN. ... COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, E. W. KEYES.

MARTIN L. RENDALL,

... AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BERLIN, MARQUETTE ... sep21-1yr

... & SPANGENBERG,

... & COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN ... Office in Kneeland's Block, No. 217 East ... Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

... BENJAMIN SPANGENBERG, EMILIUS SPANGENBERG.

P. YATES,

... COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, HAS RESUMED IN ... and will continue permanently and exclusively ... practice of his profession in all the various Courts ... Office in G. D. Cross, Esq., Wisconsin Street, ... apr29-d1yr.

WM. HENRY WRIGHT,

... AND COUNSELLOR AND COUNSELLOR, 171½ EAST WATER ... jan15

WELLS & BRIGHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

Office in Physic Building, over the Gilfilly Telegraph Office.

... E. WELLS. JEROME R. BRIGHAM.
... c29

D. A. JUDD HAM,

... AND COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, Office in the Law ... Building, Milwaukee.

... & CRISWOLD,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors and ... in Chancery. Office in Ludington's Brick ... P. CRISWOLD, ... M. CRISWOLD.

... & VAN DYKE,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. ... Court House, first street, corner of Wisconsin ... aug7

... H. VAN DYKE

MACKIE & BENNETT,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office removed to ... Building, nearly opposite the Bank.

BROWN & OGDEN,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. ... Office on West Wisconsin street, over the Post Office.

LEWIS & DAWSON,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN ... Office in Kneeland's Block, 210 East Water Street. ... [sep19] ALLEN DAWSON.

J. ST. CUITEAU,

... AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Commissioner of ... for the State of Ohio, Kentucky and other Western States, ... Milwaukee, will attend promptly to all business ... entrusted to his care. Office No. 246 Wall Street, ... YORK apr20

WATKINS & STARK,

... AND COUNSELLORS AND COUNSELLORS. OFFICE, Wis... Block, corner of Main. JOSHUA STARK
... [jy11]tf

A. L. CASTON,

... AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY—MILWAUKEE. ... No. 3, Martin's Block, East ... ty11-1yr

L. WYMAN,

... AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over Store ... Kneeland & Walker's.

C. L. HOSMER,

... AND DEALER IN STAMPS AND WORK, No. 8 Wisconsin-st., cor... of Water, opposite Stage Office. Executes Official ... Notarial Seals, Seal Stamps for Societies, etc. Also ... Rubber Stamps, and every other work in his line. ... Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1852.

MARSHALL & HILSLEY,

... AND DEALERS IN BOOKS, 134 U. S. Block, East ... Water street, Milwaukee.

TURTON & SERCOMBE,

... Stone Cutters, West Water street, Milwaukee.

TUCKER & GARVEY,

... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Real Estate Brokers, Emigrant, and General Insurance Agents. Office immediately over Marshall & Lasell's Bank, corner of Huron and East Water Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

... [jan4] WM. H. TUCKER

JOHN COLGATE,

DEALER IN

SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

No. 91, EAST WATER STREET,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. my14

THROOP & BAILEY,

HAT, CAP AND FUR MANUFACTURERS,

MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, OVERSHOES,

Mittens, Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

... and Caps made to order on short notice. ... CASH PAID FOR FURS AND SKINS. ... PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Cash paid for Furs and Skins.

—17tf—

East Water street. mr27-1y Milwaukee

H. SPAAN,

GREEN GROCER, MARKET HOUSE.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED EVERY MORNING.

FLOWERS in Pots, Garden and Flower Seeds. All ... kinds of Roots for setting, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, ... also, the choicest varieties of Dahlia Roots, ... Bulbs, Cactus and all other choice kinds of Flowers ... sale at the lowest prices. jel1

HENRY MILLER,

CONFECTIONER,

—NO. 150,—

EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

DEALER IN

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Figs,

... Cigars, Pickles, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, &c.

CONFECTIONERY BY THE BOX.

... Distiller, and Importer of Champaigne Wine, Le... Sarsaparilla, and Strawberry Syrups. Also ... Ice Cream and Soda Water. Importer ... French, German, and American Toys.

... from the Country particular ly attended

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ALSO—Rectifiers of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WHISKEY,

79 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

WHISKEY by the single or hundred barrels constantly ... hand. EDWIN D. BAKER,
... P. RAY BRAHAM.

ORLANDO L. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office Nos. 7 and ... Arcade Building, East Water Street—Milwaukee, Wi...
... feb7-1yr

BUSINESS CARDS.

OTTO SCHWARTZ,

ARCHITECT—OFFICE EXCHANGE BLOCK, MICHIGAN STREET, next to A. Mitchell's Bank. mr16-1yr

T. G. & A. L. ROWE,

Manufacturers and Importers of

LINSEED OIL,

188 FRONT STREET,

NEW YORK. feb21 3mo is

Chamberlain, McDonald & Co.,

DEALERS IN

COAL,

CLEVELAND, - - OHIO.

"Pittsburgh" and "Jefferson Co." Coal

FOR SALE BY THE CARGO.

☞ Office and Yard on Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Pier. ap1-1mo*

CHARLES STOLZ,

Mason Street, opposite the City Hotel, next door to W. Preusser's Jewelry Store.

House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

Imitator of Wood and Marble,

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER,

Picture and Looking-Glass Framer.

STOLZ has a good stock of Stained Bohemian Glass Ground Rosettes, etc., on hand, which he will sell at New York prices.

WORK AS GOOD AS THE BEST,

TERMS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

mar81tf

CITY LEATHER STORE

AND

TANNERY.

G. PFISTER & CO.,

No. 149 EAST WATER STREET,

In the Store formerly occupied by Allis & Allen.

Have constantly on hand a superior article of

SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, BRIDLE

AND COLLAR LEATHER,

All of their own manufacture. Also a good assortment of Eastern

Sole Leather, French and Philadelphia Calf Skins,

And a variety of

SHEEPSKINS & FINDINGS.

☞ The highest price, in Cash, paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, and Wool, at their Store, and at the CITY TANNERY, on the Menomonee River, Walker's Point. April 6

MAHLER & WENDT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS,

NO. 88, EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

AGENTS for the sale of Longworths, Zimmermann's dry and sparkling Catawba Wines.

M. & W. will also take orders for the importation of Wines, Liquors, etc., from all parts of Europe, to be delivered to the purchaser under Custom House Bond.

A superior brand of RECTIFIED WHISKEY constantly on hand.

EXCHANGE on Germany bought and sold. sep1

J. H. SILKMAN,

Hat, Cap and Fur Manufacturer,

AND DEALER IN

BUFFALO ROBES, MUFFS, MITTENS,

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

No. 160, East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

HATS and CAPS made to order on short notice. CASH PAID FOR FURS AND SKINS. de24

UNCLE BEN,

HAS OPENED HIS NEW STORE, and is prepared to furnish all who favor him, with

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Stone, Martin and Fitch Victoreen and Cuffs of the latest Styles. Ladies Fur Gloves and Mitts, and Fur Overshoes.

BUFFALO ROBES,

Buffalo Overshoes, Gents Fur Gloves, Trunks, Carpet Bags Valleces and Umbrellas.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

His stock has been selected with care and expressly for this market. Caps and furs manufactured to order on short notice. Please call in and look at his stock at

THROOP & BAILEY'S,

150, East Water Street.

N B.—CASH paid for Shipping Furs and Deer Skins Milwaukee,

John Plankinton & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. S. BURTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP AND CANDLES.

BROWN & OGDEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office on West Wisconsin street, over the Post Office.

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TURTON & SERCOMBE,

STONE CUTTERS, West Water street, Milwaukee.

TUCKER & GARVEY,

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FLOWERS in Pots, Garden and Flower Seeds. All kinds of Roots for setting, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, ... also, the choicest varieties of Dahlia Roots, ... Bulbs, Cactus and all other choice kinds of Flowers ... sale at the lowest prices. jel1

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CONFECTIONERY BY THE BOX.

Cordial Distiller, and Importer of Champaigne Wine, Le... Sarsaparilla, and Strawberry Syrups. Also ... Ice Cream and Soda Water. Importer ... French, German, and American Toys.

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... feb7-1yr

TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECT ROUTE

Between Buffalo and Detroit!

Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway.

In connection with the Great Western at Paris.

The Shortest and Quickest Route between Buffalo and Detroit.

On and after Monday, March 6th, 1854, one train will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST Leaves	A. M.	GOING EAST Leaves	A. M.
Buffalo,	9 00	Paris,	10 30
Port Erie,	9 25	Brantford,	10 55
Ridgeway,	9 45	Cobourne,	11 25
Port Colborne,	10 10	Onondaga,	11 40
Wainfleet Centre,	10 25		P. M.
W. Canal Feeder,	10 40	Caledonia, pass	12 10
Dunnville,	11 00	Cook's Station,	12 30
Cayuga,	11 20	Cayuga,	12 50
Cook's Station,	11 47	Dunnville,	1 20
	P. M.	W. Canal Feeder,	1 32
Caledonia, pass	12 10	Wainfleet Centre,	1 40
Onondaga,	12 40	Port Colborne,	2 05
Cainsville,	1 00	Ridgeway,	2 20
Brantford,	1 25	Port Erie,	2 50
Arrive at Paris,	1 50	Arrive at Buffalo,	3 15

Trains start from and arrive at the N W Depot on Erie street, where Passengers will please procure Tickets before entering the Cars.

Trains leave on Eastern time, which is 20 minutes faster than Buffalo time.

Tickets to be had at No. 2 Western Hotel Block, and at Erie street Depot.

Passengers going West will be sure of an opportunity to dine at Brantford, and going East, at Dunnville.

mr2313mo WILLIAM WALLACE, Supt.

The Quickest Route to Boston!

Northern Ogdensburgh,

VERMONT CENTRAL,

AND

Rutland & Burlington

RAIL ROADS.

SHIPPERS OF WESTERN PRODUCE will find the above Route the most direct and expeditious by which Flour, Wheat, Corn, Wool, and all other Freights, destined for the Boston Market, can be Forwarded.

It will be borne in mind that there is no Trans-Shipment by this Route. Also that there is to be added immediately a large number of New Freight Cars on the above Roads, thereby insuring Dispatch and Speedy Delivery of Freight

The undersigned is prepared to make Contracts for the Transmission of all kinds of Freight over the above Roads from Ogdensburgh to Boston, or to all points on the Line of Roads.

S. U ANDREWS, Western Freight Agent,

Office Mich. C, R. R. Depot, Detroit. mr16[gist]55

1854. 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE

Great Western Railway of Canada

IS NOW OPEN FROM

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS!

FORMING THE LAST LINK OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

BETWEEN

Chicago, New York and Boston,

Being the Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route East!

Only One Change of Cars Between Chicago and Niagara Falls.

Trains leave Detroit at 10 A. M. through in 10 hours, connecting with the Night Express from Chicago, and with the New York Central Lightning Express at Niagara Falls for Albany, New York and Boston

Through from Chicago to New York in 34 hours

The Great Western R. R. also connects at Niagara Falls with the Canadaigua and Niagara Falls branch of the New York & Erie R. R. and via. Buffalo with the Buffalo and New York City Line of the New York & Erie R. R. a variety of connections East unequalled by any other route.

☞ Tickets sold through at the Offices of the Michigan Central and the New York Central Railroads, Chicago.

Baggage Checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, or New York.

This route offers great inducements to travelers, by the great distance saved, avoiding the long and vexatious journey around the Northern Shore of Lake Erie, affording an opportunity of viewing the unsurpassed beauty and grandeur of the Ice Formations at Niagara in the winter, and the Suspension Bridge over Niagara river.

For special transmission of freight, this Route offers unequalled facilities, with No Detention at the Custom Houses, as the G. W. R. passes it through Canada in BONDED CARS, thereby doing away inconvenience to the Shipper. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

E. B. SHEARS, General Western Agent

January, 1854. feb23df

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad.

Winter Arrangements.

ON and after THURSDAY, January 26th, the Trains will run as follows, (except Sundays):

A PASSENGER TRAIN

Will leave Milwaukee at 8 A. M., and a Passenger and Freight Train will leave at 1 P. M.

On the arrival of these trains, for the present, at Milton, at 11.15 A. M., and 7 P. M., a train will leave for

STOUGHTON,

Where Stages will be in readiness to take passengers to Madison, and to all parts of the State. 1854

A PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRAIN

Will leave Janesville at 1020 A. M., and a Passenger Train at 3.30 P. M.

A passenger train will also leave Stoughton at 9 30 A. M. and at 3 15 P. M. on the arrival of the stages from Madison. Passengers reaching Stoughton in time for the 9.30 A. M. train will reach Janesville at 12 o' clock, in time to connect with the cars at Beloit for Chicago.

Passengers reaching Stoughton in time for the 3.15 P. M. train will reach Janesville the same evening, and Milwaukee at 8 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

run each way, every day, the entire length of the Road.

☞ Stages run in connection with the cars to and from the Forest House, Whitewater and Janesville, to Watertown, Fort Winnebago, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Monroe, Galena, and Dubuque, and to various other portions of the State.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO VIA JANESVILLE.

Passengers leaving Chicago and Milwaukee by the A. M. cars expected to pass through the same day. Fare through $5,00

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,

January 26. dec1 Engineer and Superintendent

REED'S

Chicago and Lake Superior Line.

1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will

Leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

Of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the SAM WARD, of Waco's Lake Superior Line,

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The other connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, of McKnight's Lake Superior Line, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY, returning will leave Sault Ste. Marie every THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and on TUESDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. The Line from

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY & LOUISIANA.

And should the GARDEN CITY return to the route, she will be added to and run in the above Line, leaving from Reed's Warehouse and Docks, foot of State-st.

Chicago, March 20, 1854. A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents. mr21tf

1854. 1854.

CLEMENT'S LINE.

THE STEAMERS RUNNING IN THE above Line will leave this Port for Chicago every morning at 8 o'clock; and for Sheboygan every afternoon at 2 o'clock, "weather permitting."

The above line connects at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Rail Roads

mr7 KELLOGG & STRONG, Agents.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

1854. 1854.

Merchandise forwarded Daily to and from New York Albany and Buffalo, to all Ports on the Western Lakes and connecting with Canals and Railroads, with despatch

Without Reshipping at Albany or Troy.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo

WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Proprietor,

Foot of Washington Street, Buffalo.

AGENTS.

E. W. LAWSON, ALEX. H. PETERS, } 119 Broad Street, (up stairs,) New York.
GNO. M. OSBORN, }

J. J. TALLMADGE, foot of Washington St., Buffalo

BELL, COURTENAY & CO., Milwaukee.

REFERENCES.

DURAND & LAWRENCE, - - Milwaukee.
I. H. CORDES, - - - - "
SETH JOHNSON, Jr., - - - "
feb18

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

C. S. MALTBY,

Has established his DEPOT for the sale of those FINE NEW YORK BAY AND BALTIMORE OYSTERS, at DURAND & LAWRENCE, No. 117 East Water Street. Call and try them.

A. COOKE, Agent.
oct1

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great-Western (Canada) Railroad Open!

Forming, with other Lines, the Shortest, Quickest, and Safest Route between

MILWAUKEE, BOSTON & NEW YORK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, Passenger Trains will run daily, except on Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning, from Chicago as follows:

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

The 9 P. M. Train connects next morning at Detroit with Train for the East over Great Western Railroad.

Morning Train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with Trains on New Albany and Salem Railroad for Lafayette and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets for Buffalo, New York, Boston and other cities East, sold at the Ticket Office, opposite the United States Hotel, Detroit, and at the American Express Company's Office, Huron street, Milwaukee.

EDWIN NOYES, General Supt.

L. H. COTTON, Ticket Agent. mr29-1yr

Galena & Minnesota Packet Co.

ARRANGEMENT FOR

1854.

THE GALENA & MINNESOTA PACKET COMPANY will run a daily line of Boats during the ensuing season, between Galena, Stillwater and St. Paul, stopping at all intermediate landings, leaving Galena at 12 M. daily, except Sundays.

The line will consist of the

NOMINEE,	CAPTAIN	R. BLAKELY,
WAREAGLE,	"	D. S. HARRIS,
GALENA,	"	D. B. MORRHOUSE,
MONARCH,	"	E. H. GREEN,

All first class boats, and commanded by experienced and accommodating officers.

These boats will connect, at Galena, with the St. Louis & Galena Daily Line of Steamers, which line connects at Rock Island with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

The Company's Docks being U. S. Mail Steamers, their punctuality can be confidently relied upon.

Freight shipped at St. Louis, or between St. Louis and Galena, on the St. Louis & Galena line of Boats to points above Galena, will be re-shipped at Galena free of charge for drayage or forwarding, and without delay.

The Railroad between Galena & Chicago, connecting with the various Eastern Roads, is now completed within a few miles of Galena, and the unfinished portion of the Road stocked with comfortable Stage Coaches.

H. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents, Galena.

Galena, March 21, 1854. mr21-2mod

1854. 1854.

FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.

Merchandise forwarded daily to and from New York and Buffalo, and all Ports on the Western Lakes and Canals with Despatch.

Without Transhipment at Troy or Albany.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo.

PROPRIETORS:

ELLIS, PETRIE & CO. - - - - Buffalo.
JAMES BELL & CO., - - - - New York.
A. D. ELLIS, CHAS. D. FULGER,
WM. PETRIE, JAMES BELL.

AGENTS:

Wm. H. Chase, No. 113 Broad-st., cor. of Front, New York
Chas. A. Folger & Co., - - - - Albany.
J. W. Haskin, } Chequered Warehouse, Milwaukee.
J. Hadley, }

References—by permission.

Saxton, Wing & Co., - - - Milwaukee.
T. Littell, - - - - Milwaukee.
mr16-1yr

☞ AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

DAILY TO AND FROM

Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Buffalo, and New York, also through Canada,

Connecting at Albany with Thompson & Co's Express for all the Eastern and New England States.

N. B.—All Packages, to ensure their being Forwarded, must be delivered the evening previous by 8 o'clock.

mr30dtf WM. C. BURRELL, Agent.

1854. 1854.

D. NEWHALL,

Produce & Commission Merchant

AT THE

BROWN WAREHOUSE,

ON WALKER'S POINT, ABOVE THE BRIDGE.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Flour

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Liberal Cash advances on Produce Stored

mr24

1854. 1854.

NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.,

Produce, Forwarding and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

COAL, SALT, FLOUR, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT, Lime, &c., Etc., Etc., and Agents for the Proprietors of Salt in this or any of the Eastern Markets.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, - - - ERIE STREET

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wool and all other Property, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the best Market Rates and make prompt returns.

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Rail Road Co.

We are also Agents for the Troy & Erie Line. Consignments for the Cities on the line of the Rail Road and for the Country generally respectfully solicited. Merchandise consigned to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the encouraging favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance.

M. S. NICHOLS, O. E. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES:

ALEX. MITCHELL, President Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bk, E. CRAMER, President State Bank, Wisconsin.
DARTT, FISCHER & CO., Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bank
M. S. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin. mr8

1854. 1854.

KELLOGG & STRONG,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

Middle Pier, Foot of Huron Street.

Agents for Clement's Line of Steamers on Lake Michigan, Connecting in connection with M. S. and M. C. R. R.) and American Transportation Co. on the Erie Canal.

All Property Consigned to us for the City, or upon the Line of Railroads leading West will be

Forwarded without Delay.

Milwaukee, February 16, 1854. feb17

J. W. HASKIN,

Produce, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

AT THE CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE FOOT OF EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

HAVING a commodious Ware-House, advantageously located, we are prepared to transact every variety of our business with promptness and dispatch; and liberal Cash Advances will be made, if desired, on Property in store, for sale or Shipment. We are prepared to contract freights to and from Boston and New York, at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements.

J. W. HASKIN,
J. HADLEY.

mar11

1854. 1854.

L. J. HIGBY,

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

MERCHANT,

WILL Contract to Forward Goods or Produce to or from any Ports East or West; by Responsible Lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to Selling Grain or other Produce at the Rail Road Depot hereof; all which with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to Country Merchants than any other House here.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1854. mr21tf

1854. 1854.

BROWN & LARKIN,

Produce, Storage, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

AT THE

RED WAREHOUSE,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The Undersigned, continuing in the Red Warehouse at the foot of East Water Street, beg leave to announce to their numerous friends and customers that they are fully prepared to serve them in every branch of their business for the ensuing season.

Particular care and attention will be given to Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise, Household Goods, &c., to Merchants and others in the City and Country, and Consignments are solicited of all kinds of Property.

WM. BROWN. CHAS. H. LARKIN.

Milwaukee, Feb. 23, 1854. feb24

1853. 1853.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merch'ts.

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

HAVING completed our Warehouse on Walker's Point, here the Bridge, we will make liberal Cash Advances on produce stored. Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Flour bought and sold. dec6

INSURANCE OFFICES

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

Agent's Office, No. 9, Martin's Block, Milwaukee, WISCONSIN.

THIS COMPANY was organized in the year 1819, under a perpetual Charter, and insures against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, Household Furniture and Merchandize in general, on terms as favorable as a sound and healthy condition will warrant.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

E. G. RIPLEY, Secretary.

je3 WILLIAM J. WHALING, Agent.

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., Capital, $200,000.

MOHAWK VALLEY INSURANCE CO., Capital, $250,000.

FARMER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital, $200,000.

NEW YORK UNION INSURANCE CO., Capital, $250,000.

GRANITE INSURANCE CO., Capital, $750,000.

THE undersigned continues to issue Policies, at FAIR RATES, upon most kinds of insurable property, in the above

WELL KNOWN COMPANIES.

Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency. The undersigned is also agent for the United States Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

C. J. CARY, Agent.

Office in Kirby's Block.

Milwaukee, Febenary 17th, 1853. jeb18

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office 155 East Water Street.

Capital over $185,000—in Cash and Premium Notes.

THIS Company offers unrivalled facilities for the insurance of Buildings and Personal Property against fire. The advantages offered are security beyond the reach of circumstances, as the real estate insured is by law bound for the assessment made to cover losses beyond the power of evasion. Every person insured is a member of the Company, and entitled to one vote. The cost of insurance does not exceed one dollar per annum with its Stock Companies, saying nothing of the increased security and the incomparable ease with which losses are settled. During the last five years, this Company have issued 2600 Policies, and made but three assessments at a cost to the property insured not exceeding two mills on the dollar. Its business is principally confined to this State.

F. B. HILL, Sec'y. S. S. DAGGETT, Pres't

G. J. FOWLER, - - - CITY AGENT.

ap9

Franklin Marine & Fire Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $200,000.

INSURANCE can be effected with this Company at as low rates as any other responsible Company in this City. Office No. 196 East Water Street.

dec8-1yr J. HOOD, Agent.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 14, Wall Street.

CAPITAL--A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS,

ALL PAID IN CASH AND SAFELY INVESTED.

THIS COMPANY Insures Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property against Losses by Fire.

Losses equitably and promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM V. BRADY, President.

Lowell Holbrook, of the firm of Holbrook & Nelson,
Thomas Tileston, of Schiefflin & Tileston,
Samuel D Babcock, Babcock, Milner & Co.,
E. T. H. Gibson, Gibson, Stockwell & Co.,
A. Stodwell, A. Stodwell,
Edward Lambert, E. Lambert & Co.,
C. A. Avery, C. A. Avery & Co.,
Danl H. Arnold, D. H. Arnold & Co.,
Peleg Hall, Dana, Sedgwick & Co.,
Shepherd Gandy, Robert & Williams,
Wm H. Vail, W. G. Hunt & Co.,
John Paine, John Paine,
James Rowland, Dresslar, Stuart & Co.,
Charles H. Booth, Booth & Tuttle,
Thomas Small, Small & Healy,
James A. Edgar, Booth & Edgar,
Daniel Burgess, Daniel Burgess & Co.,
Henry C. Bowen, Bowen & McNamee,
Aaron D. Hull, B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.,
Thomas Denny, Fisher & Denny,
B. B. Chittenden, Messrs. Bro. & Co.,
John Caswell, John Caswell & Co.,
Watts Sherman, Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
A. A. Low, A. A. Low & Bros.
Wellington Clapp, Clapp, Kent & Beckly
Charles E Beebee, Beebee & Bro,
Hiram Barney, Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
J. H. Ransom, J. H. Ransom & Co.
Charles M Connolly, Charles M Connolly,
Horace B Claflin, Claflin, Mellen & Co.
Joseph Sprague, Sprague, Hazard & Co.
William A. Hall, Benedict, Hall & Co.
Wm. W. Stone, Lawrence, Stone & Co.
Geo. W. Lane, Craig & Lane,
Hiram Grawold, J

VOLUME X. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Rufus King, Wm. H. Watson & John S. Fillmore
PROPRIETORS
UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF
RUFUS KING & CO.

Thursday Morning, April 6.

DAILY, - - - - - $6 per annum.
TRI-WEEKLY, - - - 3 " "
WEEKLY, - - - - 1 " "

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.

The circulation of the DAILY SENTINEL is by far the LARGEST of any daily paper published in the State; and presents greater advantages to Merchants, Mechanics and Artisans, as a *medium of Advertising*.

The *Weekly Sentinel* has now a circulation of over two thousand copies, which is constantly and rapidly increasing. Advertisements put in the Weekly at the same rates as in the Daily.

All Advertisements appear in the Tri-Weekly *Sentinel* unless *additional charge*.

Price of the Daily $6.00, of the Tri-Weekly $3.00 and of the Weekly $1.00 per year, *payable in advance*.

Legislative Doings.

We publish in another column the balance of the list of appropriations made by our Legislature, just adjourned. The total number of acts passed is——, of which——are general, and——local and private, the vast majority of these last being passed in direct opposition to the Constitution, which prohibits special legislation, and directs general laws to be passed.

The number of appropriation bills is——, besides a large number involving the expenditure of money, but passed as general laws. As far as appears in the list, the figures foot up the very liberal amount of $146,509,75.

To this are to be added numerous other items, such as, the per diem and mileage of members, salaries, for officers (including Judges) increased salaries, printing, newspapers, postage, State Lunatic Asylum, interest on state debt, publication of laws, distribution of laws and documents, Supreme Court Reports, contingent expenses of Comptroller's office, &c. &c. which we estimate, at the lowest probable figures, at $122,800,00

And we have the interesting total of $269,309,75 as the financial result of the session of the Legislature just closed and we are confident that there are items behind which do not occur to us. How long will the people endure this?

The Oakland and Ottawa Rail Road.

A letter received by us yesterday from a friend in New York contains the following interesting item: "I have just read a letter from England "which states that the proposition of English "Capitalists to build the Oakland & Ottawa "Rail Road has been accepted by the Company, "and the writer was then in London, awaiting "the arrival of the parties from Brussels to close "the contract. Arrangements were to be made "by the parties contracting for the speedy completion of the road to Grand Haven. Thus "another link in the great chain that is to bind "the East and the North-West, *via* Milwaukee, "is to be soon completed. Why cannot an "arrangement be effected for the simultaneous "completion of your Milwaukee and Mississippi "Rail Road to Prairie du Chien? This arrange"ment for the rapid construction of the Oakland "and Ottawa road adds vastly, I think, to the "value and importance of the M. & M. Rail "Road."

CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW'S DECISION.—We publish to-day, at the request of Marshal Ableman, the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, on a subject nearly related to that which is exciting so much attention and interest in our city at the present time—the rescue case, and the writ of habeas corpus.

NEW YORK TEMPERANCE BILL.—An attempt was made in the New York Senate, to pass the Temperance Bill over the Governor's veto, and the vote stood 13 to 12. A two-third vote of all the members present being required, the bill is doubtless dead for the session.

Judicial Election—Third Circuit.

An election for Judge of the Third Circuit of this State was held on Monday last. There were three Candidates in the field; CHAS. H. LARRABEE, independent; SAMUEL BAIRD, People's, and A. M. BLAIR, "regular democratic." We have the following returns:

Ozaukee.—Larrabee 232, Baird 21, Blair 11.—Belgium and Fredonia, in same County, 300 majority for Larrabee—Remaining towns 7 or 800 majority for Blair.

GREENFIELD. The following are the Officers chosen at the Town election in Greenfield on Tuesday last:

Supervisors—Francis Ward, Ch'n. Peter Gabel, Joseph Deitzler.
Town Clerk—Wm. W. Johnson.
Treasurer—Patrick Hackett.
Supt. of Schools—Edwin Johnson.
Assessor.—C. F. Ellsworth.
Justices of the Peace—C. F. Ellsworth, Sydney Evans.
Constables—F. D. Weld, Theodore Youngblood.

WISCONSIN STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting of this society is to be held at Lake Mills on the 20th and 21st of this month.—All interested in the cause are invited to attend

CHICAGO HARBOR.—The Chicago *Journal* says that the President of the Board of Trade, having telegraphed to the Secretary of War for permission to use the U. S. Dredge, to remove the Bar at the entrance of their Harbor, received for answer that it was not in the power of the Department to lend the property of the Government. So the Dredge remains idle; the Government neglecting to use it themselves and refusing to allow others to do so. We think the most serious "obstructions" to all our Harbors on the Lakes, are the "old fogies" in the different Bureaus at Washington and prominent among them, Col. ABERT.

RIPON HERALD.—The Ripon (Fond du Lac Co) *Herald*, in announcing the retirement of Mr. Rowe, one of the publishers, and making a statement of its circulation and prospects, says:

We think the business men of the lake shore towns can find no better medium amongst the country press, to publish themselves, than our own columns; if their desire is, to be known extensively in one of the best portions of *any* State, we certainly shall come in for a large share of advertising among them.

We second the motion. Our liberal-minded merchants will do well to look into the matter and send the *Herald* their advertisements.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—The Government has presented to the owners of the ship Antarctic (which took off a portion of the passengers on the San Francisco) the sum of $25,000 as a token of gratitude for the service rendered.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The names of that noble little band of Sothern Whigs who had the manly courage to disregard the censure they may meet at home for their honorable course on the Nebraska bill, are Hunt of Louisiana, Puryear of North Carolina, Franklin of Maryland, and Cullom Rugg and Etheridge of Tennessee.

RACINE ELECTION.—The following are the names of the officers of Racine, elected on Tuesday:

Mayor—D. MCDONALD.
Clerk—ISAAC HARMON.
Treasurer—G. C. FLAGG.
Marshal—E. WEED.
Justice of the Peace—IRA C. PAINE.
Rail Road Commissioner—M. M. STRONG.
Assessor—MR. BERWICK.
Chief Engineer—J. WHATTAN.
Sup't of Schools—M. P. KINNEY.

The British ship "Three Bells," Captain Creighton, which left New York on the 22d February, arrived at Glasgow on March 10th—thus making the passage in 16 days—the quickest trip ever made.

The St. Louis Republican notices the arrival of many boat loads of emigrants at that city, who are on their way to Wisconsin and Iowa, from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

For the Sentinel.

The Military and the U. S. Marshal.

Messrs. Editors:

With your permission, I beg leave to correct the statement about the pay to the Troops, as set forth in the *Free Democrat* of Saturday.

I would say, that so far as the Troops or Uniformed Companies being ordered out, by a call made on me, that part needs to be corrected. At an early hour of the day Capt. JENNINGS, Commander of the Milwaukee City Guards, called on me and stated that the U. S. Marshal had ordered him to call out his Company to assist him in the discharge of his duty as U. S. Marshal, by verbal order. I therefore recommended him to get a written order, and by his request accompanied him to the office of the U. S. Marshal, from whom, in my presence, Capt. JENNINGS *did* get the written order. I proceeded with Capt. J. to my office, where I showed him the U. S. Law on the subject, and recommended him to the obedience of the same.

Some time after, Capt. JENNINGS called on me and left the order, stating that he would like to have the pay of the men guaranteed before he would call out his Company. Accordingly, I got Mr. SHARPSTEIN, U. S. District Attorney, to guarantee the same, and accompanied Capt. JENNINGS to his 1st Lieutenant, A. MCCORMICK, whom he notified to appear in uniform at their armory, immediately; we also called on his 1st or Orderly Sergeant, FOLEY, whom he likewise notified to warn the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Guards to appear in uniform at their armory immediately. After parting with Capt. JENNINGS, I proceeded to the armory of the Milwaukee City Rifles, commanded by Capt. H. MILLER, who had received a like order, and found Capt. MILLER and his officers and privates in uniform, waiting further orders, and saw the Company formed and roll called.

So far from the Companies in question having been called out by me, or by any order to me, they were not, nor did I ever receive any orders to that effect; for *had* I received such orders as would require me to call out the Military Companies, it would be promptly *obeyed*.

But, I will say that the two Companies in question were under the immediate command of their respective Captains, who advised with me on the subject, and by request of the Capt. of the Rifle Company, I did remain with him in his armory, as he wished my presence in the event of any trouble, where I remained until late in the evening, expecting further orders. The Company then numbered from 49 to 55, rank and file, who were paid for their services. I do not know what number of men the Milwaukee City Guards had in attendance at their armory, as I was informed when I called there, that Capt. JENNINGS had dismissed his Company; and they did not receive pay or compensation for their services.

I will add, that as long as I had the honor to command the Guards, and since, I have always and at all times found them prompt in the obedience to all orders that they might receive from time to time, and no matter what the emergency might be I always found them, like true citizens, willing and ready to support the Laws and Dignity of our State. I have never found a member of any of the Uniform Companies of our City deficient in the promptness of Regular Soldiers, and I feel proud to be associated with them.

J. MCMANMAN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
Milwaukee, April 4, 1854.

For the Daily Sentinel.

A Correction.

Messrs. Editors:

I feel it due at least to myself to correct an error in the copy of Mr. Watkins' remarks before me, as published by you this morning. The paragraph commencing as printed,—"As a last resort, application was made to Judge Miller"—and reflecting upon his character so severely, was never uttered before me. Nor did Mr. Watkins say in my presence—"If I am not convicted, I shall entertain at no time any suspicion that it is from any fault of the Court." Upon enquiry of the four or five persons who were present, I find that my recollection is confirmed by them, and I am confident that no such language was used, or could have been used, unnoticed by me.

I have not deemed it necessary to correct the numerous and palpable misstatements concerning myself, but justice to others seems to require that I should call attention to an error, which my acquaintance with Mr. Watkins would not lead me to suppose is intentional.

Yours, &c., WINFIELD SMITH.
Wednesday, April 5th, 1854.

For the Daily Sentinel.

Error Corrected.

HARTLAND, April 2, 1854.

Messrs Editors:—I have just read, in your paper of the 29th March, a report of a political meeting recently held in this village, and was not a little surprised to find myself represented as concurring in the proceedings of that meeting.—That report is singularly erroneous in this particular. I quietly took a seat in that very meage, Assembly, to hear Gen. Paine, of your city, on the Nebraska Bill. He did not appear, and as something must "be did," a Chairman and Secretary were appointed. On motion, a committee was appointed to report resolutions, "expressive of the sense of the meeting," of course. But what was the sense of the meeting? Dr. Castleman referred to a printed notice, calling the meeting for the purpose of censuring Senator McLane. He very properly opposed the introduction of such personalities, and the Senator's case was "continued," and the Nebraska Bill "taken up,"—my name was called on that committee, the honors of which were declined, on the ground of ignorance of the said Bill, and being strongly suspicious of the designs of those who originated the meeting. The *callers* were not present, and the *called* were dubious of their calling. In the absence of the committee I was called on for a speech, by which it was easy to infer that they courted opposition, in order to a victory; they having eight speakers against one, and that one rather rudely dragged into the fight, while nine tenths of the Assembly were ready to vote themselves right instanter. The offensive Bill was not produced, nor its merits discussed; only it was a "swindle," a "fraud," a "Branch of faith," &c, &c, and when proof of such allegations was called for, one of the most active of the party "knew it was so." The published resolutions speak for themselves, and containing as many falsehoods (errors?) as facts, I will be obliged if you will let your readers see this brief disclaimer of any connexion with them on the said meeting.

E. G. BENJAMIN.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday last a very bold robbery was committed in this city. At or near the middle of the day, Mr. Chesley's daguerrean room was forcibly broken into, his trunk broken open and robbed of $300 in money, which he had deposited there that same morning. We do not learn that he has the least suspicion of the person or persons who committed this daring robbery. *Watertown Chronicle.*

COUNTERFEITER SUDDENLY ARRESTED.—Mr. Dodge of the Gambling Saloon of Cunningham & Dodge, of Bogg's mill, has passed upon several of our citizens, counterfeit bills on the Exchange Bank of Lockport for which he has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $800 to appear at court in Jefferson, to answer the charge of willfully uttering or passing counterfeit notes. The gentleman who commenced the legal proceedings against this house is deserving of much credit for his exertion in ridding the community of those whose only business appears to be to make a living out of honest and industrious citizens.—*Watertown Chronicle.*

FIRST VESSEL FOR BUFFALO.—The brig Caroline, Capt. Chase, sailed about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon for Buffalo, with a cargo of 12,752 bushels of corn, and 180 pigs of lead.—This is the first vessel to leave this port this season for the lower lakes.

The first vessel to leave here last year for Buffalo was the schooner Crescent, with a cargo of corn. She sailed on the morning of March 30th. *Chicago Tribune, April 5.*

☞ A medical writer says: Children should sleep in the middle of the day till they are six years of age, and never sit up beyond an early hour in the evening. They require better food, more of it, and more frequently, than is supposed by many, though they should never taste fermented drinks, except as medicine.

Conclusion of Titles of General Acts Passed A. D. 1854.

AN ACT,

75. To divide the 2d, and 3d, Judicial Circuits and organize the 9th Judicial Circuit, and to fix the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of said respective Circuits.
76. To provide for the publication of the general statutes of each Session of the Legislature.
77. To provide for the contingent expenses of the Bank Controllers office.
78. To establish the salary of the Assistant State Sup't of public Instruction.
79. Concerning certain acts.
80. Relating to Common Schools.
81. To authorize a loan to the University of Wisconsin.
82. To authorize the Librarian to purchase reports of the Supreme Court.
83. To appropriate to Daniel H. Chandler, the sum therein named.
84. To provide for the purchase of the Reports of the Supreme Court.
85. For the relief of William W. Brown.
86. Fixing the compensation of Supreme Court Reporter.
87. Supplementary to "An act to provide for the more speedy collection of fines forfeitures and penalties remaining in the hands of Justices of the peace, "Approved February 21, 1850.
88. To provide for international Literary Exchanges with Mons, Alexander Vattemare of Paris France.
89. To amend Article Four of the Constitution.
90. To amend Chap. 477, of the Session Laws of the year 1852.
91. To amend an act to incorporate the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Approved April 19th 1852.
92. To amend Chap. 321 of the Session Laws of 1852.
93. To amend Chap. 86, of the Revised Statutes and for other purposes.
94. To amend Chap. 504, of the Session Laws of 1852.
95. Concerning Treasurers.
96. To allow Appeals from the decision of the Register of the State Land office in certain cases.
97. To authorize the Sec. of State to make the proper entries in the books of his office for a final settlement with the Hon. S. Park Coon, a late Attorney General of this state, on account of Canal Land Mortgages.
98. To appropriate money for the postage of the several state officers.
99. For the protection of logs and lumber floating on the Wisconsin River.

Conclusion of Titles of Private and Local Acts Passed A. D. 1854.

AN ACT,

317. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Michigan and Wisconsin Transit Rail Road Company.
318. To legalize the acts of Commissioners appointed in the year 1853 to improve Sauk River in the town of Port Washington, Ozaukee Co.
319. To incorporate the Fulton Brick and Earthenware Manufacturing Co.
320. To amend the charter of the Southern Wisconsin Rail Road Company.
321. To amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Black River Lumbering, Booming and and Driving Company, Approved Feb. 21. 1854.
322. To incorporate the Saint Louis Falls and Nemadgi Rail Road Company.
323. To incorporate the Air Line Rail Road Company.
325. To incorporate the Winnebago Lake Plank Road Company.
326. To amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the act to incorporate the City of Milwaukee.
327. To incorporate the United States Insurance Company.
328. To incorporate the Calamine and Mississippi Railroad Company.
329. To authorize James M. Defress to contract a race from Grand River to Fox River.
330. To authorize the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road Co. to build a branch road.
331. To incorporate the Beaver Dam Manufacturing Company.
332. To incorporate the Depere and Waupaca Plank Road Company.
333. To vacate an alley in the Village of Jefferson.
334. To incorporate the Oconomowoc and Palmyra Plank Road Company.
335. To incorporate the Fall River and Beaver Dam Plank Road Company.
336. To provide for laying out a certain State Road therein named.
337. Supplementary to an act to consolidate and amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Milwaukee, and the several acts amendatory thereof, Approved March 31, 1854.

Conclusion of Titles of Memorials and Resolutions, Passed A. D. 1854.

34. Memorial to Congress of the United States, for the creation of a Western Judicial District of Wisconsin.
Resolutions relative to old Soldiers.
" in relation to cheap Ocean Postage.

Conclusion of List of Appropriations, Passed A. D. 1854.

	Amount heretofore published,	$58,591 64
67	J J Loomis, taking testimony,	22 73
68	J Quintus, printing,	50 00
69	"	50 00
70	Schoeffler & Wendt, printing,	100 00
71	Thos'J Townsend, expenses trav'g Emigrant Agent,	1350 00
72	P L Mossing, engraving,	24 00
73	E B Wolcott, witness fees,	38 64
74	James Halpin, sundries,	831 60
75	Timothy D Morris, Sheriff Racine,	122 16
76	John Shaw, damages,	1200 00
—	John N Jones, leg. postage,	3583 69
77	P J Fleisher, printing leg.	110 00
78	Tibbits & Gordon, goods,	435 22
79	Wm E Cramer, printing and papers,	63 25
80	H Powers,) clerk hire, H Gunnison,) Treasurer's office, A S Wood,) Jno. Fitzgerald,)	120 00 60 00 195 00 609 03
	E B Kelsey,)	30 00
81	Darwin Olark, furniture,	32 72
—	State Agricultural Society,	3000 00
82	J O Squires, plats,	13 00
83	V W Roth, pens &c.,	31 50
84	Charles Wheeler, deputy serg't at arms,	30 00
85	Chief Clerk, Senate,) " " Assembly,)	750 00 750 00
86	Wm A Wheeler,	
87	Pat. Hynes, carting wood,	16 00
88	A D Seaman, cushions,	54 00
89	James Halpin, services,	340 00
90	Strong, Crapo & Russell, candles,	85 07
91	D S Durrie, stationery,	24 85
92	C B Ellis, coach hire,	9 00
93	A Klauber & Co. merchandize,	12 96
94	F. J. Blair, Furniture	20 58
95	B. K. Miller	4 50
96	H. N. Smith) C. A. Eldridge,) Edward Lees,) Committee Thos. West,) M J Thomas.)	25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00
97	Wm Pynchon, Labor	49 45
98	A F Cady, Correct error	50 00
—	Deaf and Dumb Support " " Out Buildings " " Erection of East Wing	2000 00 5000 00
—	Wisconsin Blind Institute, Support for '54	3500 00
—	Wisconsin Blind Institute, Construction Central wing building	12000 00
99	S S Conover, Clothing, State prisoners	327 97
—	S S Connover, Guarding State Prison	498 00
100	Fratney & Hartzberg, Governor's Message &c	300 00
101	S H Reed, Newspapers	35 00
102	Francis A Utter, Publishing	17 00
103	Thomas Noyes, State Prisoner	25 00
104	Cyrus A Davis, Witness fees	17 10
105	Schueffler & Wendt, Publishing	43 00
106	J D Reymert, Printing	100 00
107	James Kneeland, Witness fee	40 00
108	M Martin, Paste	50 00
109	M L Sayles, State Prisoner	25 00
110	Simeon Mills, selecting lands	408 00
111	J B Cross, Witness fees	36 60
112	S E Foote " "	22 00
113	O A Single, Hiram Calkins, Asa Lawrence, Laying out State road	317 00
114	Elisha Burdick, Witness fees	20 00
115	Schoeffler & Wendt, Publishing	100 00
116	James E Rodgers, Witness fees	16 00
117	Charles H. Larkin, " "	44 00
118	Beriah Brown, Agricultural Society printing,	1875 00
	The Governor contingent expenses, 1854,	10000 00
119	Jesse M. Sherwood, Sergent-at-Arms, Senate,	242 00
	Wm. H. Gleason, Sergent-at-Arms, Assembly,	242 00
	Wilson Torrey, assistant sergent-at-arms, Assembly,	174 00
	Bostwick O'Conner, asst. sergeant-at-arms, Senate,	174 00
	O H McLaughlin, assistant sergent-at-arms, Senate,	174 00
	J Wilson, under officer Assembly	132 50
	D G Snoover " "	132 50
	E J Hummerston " "	132 50
	DeLancy D Thayer " "	132 50
	Michael Ames " "	132 50
	J D Smith " "	132 50
	Nathaniel Prater " "	132 50
	A P Phillips " "	132 50
	Samuel Ritchie, under officer Sen.	132 50
	Samuel Pierce " "	132 50
	Charles Wheeler " "	132 50
	John Burke " "	132 50
	Harvey S Nickereson " "	132 50
	C R Knight " "	132 50
	John Silghtam, messenger Assbly	155 00
	Joseph Lenman, Laborer,	207 50
	Matthias Martin "	207 50
	John Burt "	207 50
	Thos Ellis, Senr., "	207 50
	Patrick Toland, clk for committees	220 50
	Henry Quarrels assist. librarian,	207 50
	DuRay Hunt clk in secty's office,	207 50
	Richard F Wilson, services,	10 00
120	Joseph Drumond,	14 40
	Ira E Goodell,	14 00
	Albert C Ingham,	50 12
	C Abbott,	8 00
	Alex Mitchell,	58 00
	Geo D Dousman,	69 00
	Clark Shepardson,	20,00
121	E H Janssen, bank care of property	500,00
—	Danl H Chandler, Reporter Sup. Court,	300,00
122	S Park Coon, costs,	677,86
123	J C Fairchild, crockery,	15,21
124	B F Hopkins,	22,50
125	Brown & Atwood,	10,455,31
126	E A Galkins,	129,00
127	E C Hull, newspapers,	22,00
128	F T Hulbey, witness fees,	20,80
129	James Halpin, stationery,	173,00
130	B W Griswold, witness fees,	17,20
131	Rufus King & Co., newspapers,	41,00
132	D S Durrie, stationery,	50,34
133	Benton & Garfield, sationery, 1840,	209,00
134	S M Booth, newspapers, 1853,	35,00
135	Wellstood, Hay & Co., engraving,	288,70
136	Darmin Clark, furniture,	61,50
137	James & Mariner, fees,	14,00
138	Weed & Eberhard, stationery,	546,66
139	"	33,25
140	"	832,76
141	A Whittemore & Co., stationery,	34,80
142	J K Isman, impeachment,	8,75
143	J Kane witness fees,	21,20
144	Seaton & Paul, newspapers,	10,00
145	O Foote, express charges,	112,90
146	David Attwood, newspapers,	120,00
147	D C Bush, writing,	182,00
148	R W Lansing, writing,	50,00
149	H L Page, sheriff,	150,00
150	Du Kay Hunt, writing,	10,60
151	A W Whittemore & Co., stationery	84,80
152	S Park Coon," witness fees,	82,00
153	B B Ludlun, writing,	36,00
154	Levi Blossom, witness fees,	72,00
155	W S Everts, solicitors fees,	40,00
156	D Scott, contesting seat,	116,15
157	Gray & Starks, ribbon,	7,81
158	Charles Clement, newspapers,	65,25
159	A V Fryer, compiling & indexing	150,00
160	M D Miller,) H B Gardiner,) Chaplains O S Comfort,) Charles Lord,) H K Parmere,)	83,00 83,00 83,00 83,00
161	J D Welch, labor legislature,	262,86
162	Lewis Comfort, services arresting fugitive,	52,83
163	D Holt, stationery,	10,00
164	M M Whedon, contesting seat,	62,00
165	Henry Brown, mileage State Prison Commissioner,	$187,00
166	Com. State Prison, expenses,	2500,00
167	J. D. Morris, Sheriff Racine Co.,	107,50
168	Weed & Eberhard, stationery,	56,88
169	John Bullen, Perdiem &c., State Prison Commissioner,	166,08
180	J C Dow, witness fees,	49,40
171	Columbia County, State Prison,	68,88
172	W S Main, Sheriff Dane Co.,	493,87
172	Jonathen E Arnold,) Counsel, Jas H Knowlton.) *James S Alban,* And 23 *other Senators on the Impeachment Trial* 42 days each, $2,50 per day, mileage not ascertained.	1000,00 1000,00 2500,00

*This appropriation never passed the Assembly. It was resisted in the Senate, on the ground that the account was made out for more days' services before the impeachment committee than that committee sat, as appeared by the Journal; but the Senate passed it. It never came to the Assembly at all, and could not have passed that body.

Effective Forces likely to be Involved in the Pending European War.

RUSSIA.—Population 65,931,970. Troops of the line 594,000. Irregulars 412,000.—Total force in 1848—1,006,000.

The Navy is composed of forty-five ships of the line, and thirty frigates.

TURKEY.—Population 35,350,000; of these about two thirds are Musulmen. The army in time of peace is composed of 448,800 men, but increased in time of war to about 600,000.

The Navy consists of 4 ships of the first class, 13 of the second and 14 frigates, mounting 2,986 guns, and carrying about 17,000 men.

ENGLAND—And her dependencies comprise a population of 135,632,046—of which about one hundred millions are in their East India possessions. The regular army embraces about 162,000 —increased by the aid of irregulars as circumstances may require.

The British Navy consists of 468 ships and vessels, forming an aggregate of 560,000 tons.

FRANCE.—The population of France is put down at 36,594,196.

The army on the first of January, 1853, amounted to 502,980, which, with the "reserves," so called constitute an aggregate of 730,000 men.

The French Navy consists of about 120 ships, all in the highest state of efficiency.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army, reserves included, a little short of 600,000 men.

The Navy consists of 27 vessels, mounting 540 guns. Population 37,533,753.

PRUSSIA—Has a population of 16,346,625. The army comprises 614,000 men. The Navy is yet to be inaugurated.

DENMARK.—Population 2,450,000. The nominal strength of the army is stated to be 32,781 men. The Navy consists of about 37 vessels carrying 980 guns.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Comprise a population of about 5,000,000. The army consists of about 44,000 men.

The Navy comprises about 60 vessels of all classes, and 400 guns.

RECAPITULATION.

Russian Army	1,006,000
Turkish	600,000
English	162,000
French	730,000
Austrian	600,000
Prussian	614,000
Danish	32,781
Swedish and Norwegian	34,000

This does not embrace the Naval force, but of those England has nearly twice as much as all the other countries combined.

It is not to be supposed that a general war even would bring all the forces mentioned above into action, yet the aggregate presents a striking picture of the manner in which the world is governed. Here are nearly four millions of men employed to keep a few States in order!

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED IN VIRGINIA.—A few days ago the editor of the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette denounced the Nebraska swindle, concluding his article as follows:

It will be seen from the foregoing that we are *opposed to any more slave territory.* We are opposed to the Northern States interfering with Slavery in the States where it is, but we believe it *to be their duty to stand up manfully and firmly against the extension of it,* while we consider those who yield the question, for the sake of southern favor, are corrupt politicians and unworthy of public confidence.

This article excited the wrath of the pro-slavery christians. The Gazette was denounced by the other papers in the city, and a public meeting called to teach the editor of the Gazette better manners. The call was responded to by a dense crowd, and a series of denunciatory resolutions were reported and sustained by several speakers. Mr. WHARTON, the editor of the Gazette, had leave to defend himself, which he did in an able and fearless manner, reiterating and justifying his views to the full extent. The meeting cheered him at every sentence, and when he closed, the original resolutions were withdrawn, and another passed, endorsing his views and applauding his independence.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

COUNTERFEITS.—The Toledo Republican states that a young man by the name of Julius Seely, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, was arrested on the 25th, and that $536 in counterfeit bills, mostly fives of the Exchange Bank, Lockport, New York, was found in his possession. This is a new counterfeit and should be guarded against. Seely was taken before Mayor Dorr, and committed to jail in default of $2000 bail.

That paper adds: "We were shown this morning by Marshal Springer, the pile of counterfeit money secured on the man arrested yesterday. It consisted of new counterfeits on the Exchange Bank, Lockport, made by altering the old Unadilla counterfeit plates. In the place of the female head at the right end of the bill, there is a full length female figure, representing a country girl in a harvest field, raking grain.—The 5 in the center of the bill to the left of the vignette, is changed to a fancifully worked V.; the name *Unadilla* to *Exchange*; *Lockport* in place of *Otsego County.*

BURIAL OF JONATHAN HARRINGTON.—The funeral solemnities of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, were celebrated yesterday, and were very imposing. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Executive Council, and many members of both branches of the Legislature were present. Eighteen military companies and several Masonic Orders were in the procession, and it is estimated that some 6,000 strangers were in Lexington.—*N. Y. Mirror 31st.*

RIPON RAIL ROAD.—The Milwaukee & Horicon Rail Road Company are on their last line, South of Fox River, expecting to finish the field works with this week. They have already advertised for proposals, calculating to have their entire line to Berlin, and all Depot Questions settled, and their plans and specifications fully completed by the 10th inst.—*Ripon Herald.*

City Matters.

POLICE COURT—April 5.

A warrant was issued against John Doen (alias) for fast driving on Spring Street Bridge.

The case against the men now in jail for a riot in the second ward was set down for examination this morning at 9 o'clock.

A warrant was issued against ERNEST KALENBERG and wife on a charge of assault and battary upon Detver Fishblack on the 5th of April.—The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Fisher for service.

LA CROSSE RAIL ROAD.—We learn that the La Crosse R. R. Company have arranged for the purchase of seven more Locomotives, making ten in all. They are also about to purchase several cars, both passenger and freight; these will be the twelve wheeled cars, claimed to be superior, to the kind more generally in use, as if an axle breaks, that will not prevent the car from continuing. The Engineers are now at work, establishing the line between Fox Lake, Dodge Co., and Portage City. This portion of the road is perhaps, for the same length, the easiest region in the state to construct a railroad; in one spot, a man standing, can see nearly four miles in each direction, besides its cutting through a fine grain raising country, well timbered and watered.

Everything is in a most flourishing condition with this company; funds are raised without difficulty from Eastern Capitalists, and we see nothing to prevent the early completion of this road to Portage City, to the great help of those living so far from Milwaukee; a distance so great, that unless grain brings a good price it is almost a waste of time to bring it to market.

FAST DRIVING ON A BRIDGE.—A man named *Thomas Dunn*, formerly a bridge tender, was arrested and brought up by the Marshal for driving faster than a walk on Spring Street bridge. The man when asked to plead stated, "I happened to trust the horse with the lines and you see he's skittish and he trotted a few steps and no thanks to me. I could'nt hold him, I know I'm guilty, you see I used to be bridge tender myself at Walker's Point! The defendant here made a few remarks that he could'nt help it &c. when the city attorney stated to him that it was the only way they could enforce the ordinance and prevent the bridge from being ruined, was to take up every body that drove faster than a walk.

Defendant "well its a pretty good way to get a bridge built any how, it 'll help pay some of them as done work upon it, but its all a poor man can do, now to earn outs for his horse!

The defendant promised to pay the fine $5,00 on Saturday night and was discharged.

Juries in the Rescue Trials.

As many erroneous impressions are abroad, in relation to the mode of empannelling juries in the coming "rescue trials," we have copied the rule of the U. S. Court, under which juries are summoned and empannelled. At our request Mr. Miller, the Clerk of the Court, showed us the two boxes containing the names, as written and placed there, under the requirements of the Court Rule and called up. And as these names were placed there in November last, upwards of four months previous to the rescue, we can see no reason for believing in the idea that a jury can be packed, as has been intimated abroad:

Sec. 1. The Clerk and Marshal shall on the first Monday of November in each year, select a number of persons, citizens of the State of Wisconsin, and qualified to serve as jurors, not less than four hundred, to act as jurors the coming year; and an equal number of said names shall be put into two boxes, to be kept by the clerk, sealed up. In one of said boxes, shall be the jurors for the court at Madison, and in the other, the jurors for the court at Milwaukee. And at a convenient time, not less than fifteen days before each stated term, the clerk and marshal shall draw out of the proper box, the number of names required as grand and petit jurors; and before each special term for the trial of issues, the names required as petit jurors; in obedience to the venire, which shall be issued, commanding the Marshal to summon the same.

Sec. 2. The Marshal shall annex to the return of every venire, panel of jurors summoned, designating their names, residences, and occupations; and at the request of any party indicted, the clerk may furnish him with a copy of the panel.

Sec. 3. Jurors will be called in court and challenged as prescribed by law.

THE JAIL AND ITS INMATES.—Having a little leisure yesterday we paid a visit to the jail, and what was somewhat gratifying, found some ladies there visiting the prisoners, expressing deep sorrow for incarcerated humanity, some of them small and young specimens, and some of them females. We could not help thinking, that bad other females, who bore those prisoners—for remember, ladies, and we wish you to bear it well in mind, that not an inmate in that prison but had a mother, and father too—had those females, those mothers and fathers, felt perhaps half as much interest for their offspring in their infancy and boyhood, and whispered in their ears, they would not now be in cells or prison-rooms. There are at present, twenty-four in jail, the number for which it was originally built; nineteen men, two women and three boys.

One of the men there is crazed, a Scotchman by birth, John S. Campbell, formerly a soldier in the British army, having a wife and family in Portage City, Columbia County. Stretched in a cell—naked as at birth—reduced to a skeleton—his bones nearly protruding through the skin—lies the soldier who has once fought the battles of his country! We learned that this man has been a long time in jail, originally in the Poor House in this County—became unruly—sent back to jail—now ill, *dangerously ill, and without medical help—which is virtually denied to him—dying for the want of it!* The jail physician had been sent for; he cannot attend him *there*, and recommends him to be removed to the Poor House, where he can be properly attended to. The commissioners of the Poor refuse to have him there saying that he ought to be sent to Columbia Co, where he belongs. The man, we are satisfied, would die before he went half way. Between the advice of the Doctor and the refusal of the Poor Superintendent, the old soldier will soon breathe his last, and who will be guilty of his death?—This savors too much of "British management of the poor," to be tolerated here. We notice it, in plain language—we report it, that the public may know it, and if we cannot get at him by the Poor Law, let us have another *Rescue*, that all Judges will sanction, and the Greatest of all will approve.

So far as the jailor is concerned, he administers to the poor man all he can, and is not in the remotest manner to blame, we say this from actual observation; but it is more than can be said of others who will be held to account, should this poverty stricken old soldier die on their hands—OR WANT.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. GREENE & BUTTON, who have for years occupied a store directly under our office, carrying on the Drug business in a quiet, sure way, and bearing with equanimity the thundering of our steam presses, and an occasional dripping of black water, have "gone and left us," having bought out the stock of A. F. CLARK, in the next block below, and removed to that location. They are a couple of clever, fair dealing men, and deserve success, which they mean to gain by letting the people know their whereabouts, and what they have to sell. See their advertisement.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—We learn that GOV BARSTOW has appointed our fellow-citizen, JOHN MCMANMAN, Adjutant General of Wisconsin.—This is a good appointment. Gen. MCMANMAN has the zeal, ability and experience to make an excellent Officer, and will take pride in building up the Militia of our State.

☞ The name of the recipient of one of the prizes at the Exhibition at Young's Hall on Tuesday ev'g was printed wrong in our notice. It should have read "M. L. Fairbanks."

MILITARY COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of those who intend to become members of this company is to be held this evening, at the Engine House of No. 1, on Wisconsin St. for final organ

VOLUME X. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

Chief Justice Shaw's Decision.

Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—Monday, April 7, 1851.

Present—Chief Justice SHAW, and Justice FLETCHER, METCALF, and BIGELOW.

THOMAS SIMS, *Petitioner for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.*

Before a writ of *habeas corpus* is granted, sufficient probable cause must be shown; but when it appears from the party's own showing that there is no sufficient ground *prima facie* for a discharge, the court will not issue the writ.

It is not competent for one court, by a writ of *habeas corpus* to the executive officer of another court, after the prisoner has, by the execution and return of the warrant, come under the control of such court, to take a prisoner from the custody of another court or tribunal.—*Query.*

Whether art. 1, sec. 9, and article iv. sec. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has authority to pass a law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

The Act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850, being the same in principle as, and differing only in its details from, the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, which has been decided to be constitutional, is constitutional. The authority conferred by it upon commissioners of the Circuit Court, and its making no provision for a trial by jury in favor of the alleged fugitive, do not make it unconstitutional.

The substance of the petition is stated in the opinion of the court, which, after argument by Mr. Rantoul, upon the unconstitutionality of the law was given by Chief Justice Shaw.

This is a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the petitioner before this court, with a view to his discharge from imprisonment upon the grounds stated in the petition. We were strongly urged to issue the writ, without inquiry into its cause and to hear an argument upon the petitioner's right to a discharge, on the return of the writ. This we declined to do on grounds of principle and common and well settled practice. Before a writ of *habeas corpus* is granted sufficient probable cause must be shown; but when it appears upon the party's own showing that there is no sufficient ground *prima facie* for his discharge, the court will not issue a writ. And on a slight reference to the cases, we are of opinion that this is the established rule and practice at common law. Indeed the ordinary course is, for the court applied to, to grant a rule *nisi* in the first instance to show why the writ should not issue, or cause if sufficient cause is shown, it will be withheld. (Marsh's case, 3 Bulstr. 27.) And in Hobhouse's case, (3 B. & Ald. 420,) the question came before the court and was fully discussed. It was then considered that whether the writ of *habeas corpus* were claimed at common law or under the statute, a proper personal ought to be laid before the court previously to granting the writ. It is not granted as a matter of course; and the court will not grant a writ of *habeas corpus* when they see that in the result, they must remand the party. The court in that case, which was a commitment by the House of Commons, upon an official claim that it was a matter of right, and many elaborate authority cited in support of it had granted the writ in the first instance, and on the return, stated the reason why it should not have been done.

We think the same rule and practice have prevailed in this country, but have no time now to examine the authorities particularly. Indeed, it is necessary implication, it is the fair result of the provisions of the *habeas corpus* act of this commonwealth, (R. St. ch. 111, sec. 3,) which requires in all cases of an application for the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the party imprisoned or some person in his behoof, shall present a petition and it held under legal process, or color or pretence of legal process, he shall annex a copy of the process, under which the respondent claims to hold and detain him, or make proof by affidavit, that a copy of such writ or warrant has been applied for and refused. But why annex a copy of the process, unless it be to enable the court to form an opinion whether the party is rightly held in custody or not; and why form an opinion in that stage of the proceeding, if it is to constitute no ground for judicial action? It is urged that this is a writ of right, and therefore grantable without inquiry. But it is not a writ of right in that narrow and technical sense; if it were, the issuing of it would be a mere ministerial act the party claiming it, might go to the clerk and serve it, as he may a writ on a claim for land or money. Not but it is a writ of right in a larger and more liberal sense, a right to be delivered from all unlawful imprisonment. Nor does this limit or restrain the full and beneficial operation of this writ, so essential to the protection of personal liberty. The same court must decide whether the imprisonment complained of, is illegal; and whether the inquiry is had, in the first instance, on the application, or subsequently on the return of the writ, or partly on the one, and partly on the other, it must depend on the same facts and principles, and be governed by the same rule of law. It is upon these grounds, that we stated on the presentation of this, or a somewhat similar petition, that no sufficient cause appeared upon the petition for granting a writ; and upon further consideration we now repeat, that when it appears on the party's own showing in the petition, that if brought before the court the petitioner would not be entitled to a discharge the court will not issue the writ.

We are then to examine the petition, accompanied as it is, by a copy of the warrant under which the Marshal of the district claims to hold him, and the return thereon. It there appears that the petitioner has been arrested, and is claimed as a fugitive from labor, upon a warrant issued by George T. Curtis, Esq., a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, in pursuance of a law of the United States, passed by Congress, and that the deputy marshal has returned the warrant to the commissioner who issued it, and has the body of the petitioner before the commissioner, for the purpose expressed in the warrant.

An obvious question occurs here, how far it is competent for this court, by a writ of *habeas corpus* to the marshal to take a prisoner from the custody of another tribunal, court or magistrate of whom such marshal is the executive officer, and after the prisoner has, by the execution and return of the warrant, been placed under the control and direction of such court or magistrate, to be held, discharged, brought in, or removed. This point has not been noticed in the argument, and is not, perhaps of much importance, and perhaps it might be avoided by an amendment of the petition. But we have thought it worthy of a passing remark, as one of those considerations, which presented themselves to our minds, after a similar one had been submitted on a former occasion indicating that apparently, and on the face of the proceedings, the petitioner was in regular and lawful custody.

It is now argued, that the whole proceeding, as it appears upon the warrant and return, is unconstitutional and void because, although the statute of the United States of 1850, has provided for, and directed this course of proceeding, yet the statute itself is void, because Congress had no power, by the Constitution of the United States, to pass such a law, and confer such an authority. The ground of argument leading to this conclusion is, that it is not competent for Congress, under the power of legislation vested in them by the Constitution, to confer any authority, in its nature judicial, upon any persons, magistrates, or boards, other than organized courts of justice, held by judges, appointed as such, and to hold their offices during good behavior, and paid by fixed salaries; whereas the commissioners, designated by the law in question, do not hold their offices during good behavior, nor are they paid by fixed salaries. This is the argument.

We are called on to consider two questions: first, Whether Congress has authority to pass any law on the subject; and second, whether the law actually passed, did, in any respect, of which the petitioner has a right to complain, violate the provisions of the Constitution. These are grave questions, and it is impossible to approach them, without a deep sense of responsibility which must rest on any judicial tribunal, when called upon to deliberate upon the constitutionality of any legal enactment adopted by the highest legislative body of the Union, and passed under all the forms required to give it the sanction of law.

The subject matter of this act is the return and restoration of fugitive slaves, designated in the Constitution as persons held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping to another. The whole provision, (Art. 4, sec. 2,) is as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Bearing in mind the circumstances under which this provision of the Constitution was adopted, the relations of the several States to each other, and the manifest object which the framers of the Constitution had in view, we are to look at the clause in question, to ascertain its true meaning and effect. We think it was intended to guarantee to the owner of a slave, living within the territory of a State, in which slavery is permitted, all the rights conferred upon such owner, by the laws of such State, and that no State should make its own territory an asylum and sanctuary for fugitive slaves, by any law or regulation, by which a slave who had escaped from a State where he owed labor or service, into such State or territory, should avoid being reclaimed. It was designed also to provide a practicable and peaceable mode, by which such fugitive, upon the claim of the person to whom such labor or service should be due, might be delivered up.

But the right thus secured by the Constitution to the slave owner, is limited by it, and cannot be extended, by implication or construction, a line beyond the precise *casus foederis*. The fugitive must not only owe service or labor in another State, but he must have *escaped* from it. This is the extent of his right. It is founded in the compact and limited by the compact. It has therefore been held, that if a slave is brought into this State by his master, or in the course of his occupation or employment, is brought here, without having *escaped*, he is not within the law provided for by the Constitution. (Commonwealth v. Aves., 18 Pick. 193; Commonwealth v. Fitzgerald, 7 Law Rep. 379.)

This results not so much from the voluntary act of the master, in *bringing*, or permitting him to be brought within the limits of a free State, as because the law by which the person is held to slavery in his own State, is local, and has no extra-territorial operation, and because he is not within the provision of the Constitution, under which he may be lawfully removed, not having escaped.

To the extent, however, to which this privilege or benefit goes, that of securing the return of persons owing service or labor in one State, who had fled and escaped into another, this provision of the Constitution must be regarded as complete and sufficient to the proposed right. But the Constitution itself did not profess or propose to direct, in detail, how the rights, privileges, benefits and immunities intended to be declared and secured by it, should be practically carried into effect; this was left to be done by laws to be passed by the Legislature, and applied by the judiciary, for the establishment of which full provision was at the same time made. The Constitution contemplated a division and distribution of the powers incident to a sovereign State, between the general government of the United States, and the governments of each particular State; a distribution not pending on local limits, but by selecting certain subjects of common interest, and placing them under the entire and exclusive jurisdiction of the general government; such, for instance, as the foreign relations of the country, the subject of war and peace, treaties, the regulation of commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. These are a few of the most prominent subjects, by way of illustration. And the theory of the general government is, that these subjects, in the full extent and entire details, being placed under the jurisdiction of the general government, are necessarily withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the State, and therefore become exclusive. And this is necessary to prevent constant collision and interference; and it is obvious that it must be so, because two distinct governments cannot exercise the same power, at the same time, on the same subject matter. This is not left to mere implication. But it is expressly declared, (Art. 1, sec. 8,) that Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

And by Article 6, this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c., shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All such laws, made by the general government, upon the rights, duties and subjects, specially enumerated and confided to their jurisdiction, are necessarily exclusive and supreme, as well by express provision, as by necessary implication. And the general government is provided with its executive, legislative and judicial departments, not only to make laws regulating the rights, duties and subjects, thus confided to them, but to administer right and justice respecting them in a regular course of adjudication, and cause them to be carried into full execution, by its own powers, without dependence upon State authority, and without any let or restraint imposed by it.

It was, as we believe, under this view of the right of regaining specifically the custody of one from whom service or labor is due, by the laws of one State, and who has escaped into another, and under this view of the powers of the general government, and the duty of Congress, that the law of Feb. 12, 1793, was passed. It was passed at the second Congress, so soon after the adoption of the Constitution, that many of the members may be well presumed to have been members of the convention, and all of them to have been intimately conversant with the great principles of the Constitution, and with the views, intentions, and purposes of its framers.

This species of contemporaneous construction has ever been regarded as of great weight and importance, and is entitled to the highest respect. It bears with a great weight of authority upon two points; first, as to the power and duty of Congress to pass laws to secure and carry into effect a right confirmed by the Constitution of the United States; and, secondly, the fitness of the provisions of law thereby adopted, and their adaptation to the proper and practical assertion of the right secured by the Constitution.

The act of Feb. 12, 1793, made for the purpose of providing and declaring the manner in which the claim shall be made for the fugitive from service, who has escaped, is substantially as follows: That when any person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territories, the person to whom such labor may be due, his agent or attorney is empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, that the person so seized doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he fled, owe service to the person thus claiming him, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate to the claimant, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing the fugitive to the State or territory from which he fled.

The manifest intent of this act of Congress was, to regulate and give effect to the right given by the Constitution. It secures to the claimant the aid and assistance of certain magistrates and officers, to enable him to exercise his right in a more regular and orderly manner, and without being chargeable with a breach of the peace. It obviously contemplated a prompt and summary proceeding, adapted to the exigency of the occasion, in aid of a power, in terms conferred by the Constitution on the claimant. It vested the power of inquiry, (whether regarded as judicial or otherwise,) the same power which is now drawn in question, in magistrates of counties, cities or town corporate. As to the mode of trial contemplated by this act, it is described by Mr. Justice McLean, in his opinion in the case hereafter cited, and in these terms: Both the Constitution and the act of 1793 require the fugitive from labor to be delivered up on claim being made by the party, or his agent, to whom the service is due. Not that a suit should be regularly instituted. The proceeding authorized by the law is summary and informal. The fugitive is seized and taken before a magistrate within the State, and on proof, parol or written, that he owes labor to the claimant, it is made the duty of the judge or magistrate to give the certificate, which authorizes the removal of the fugitive to the State from whence he absconded.

A historical fact is mentioned by the same learned judge, which may throw some light, not only on the introduction of the constitutional provision, but the form of the law intended to carry it into effect. At an early period, says he, of our history, slavery existed in all the colonies, and fugitives from labor were claimed and delivered up under a spirit of comity or conventional law among the colonies. If such was the practice when the colonies were independent of each other in their municipal laws or regulations, and even after a partial union by the articles of confederation, which made no provision on the subject, may it not be reasonably conjectured that this claim to custody of the person of the alleged slave, when there was no positive law to regulate it, was exercised through the medium of colonial magistrates exercising analogous powers in similar cases; and may not this have suggested the method provided for in the act of 1793?

By the act of 1793, the authority of issuing a warrant to arrest a fugitive from labor, of inquiring into the fact both of owing labor and of having escaped, and the authority of granting a certificate, is conferred on justices of the peace, appointed for a term of years, and without salary, by the State Government, or the magistrates of cities and towns corporate. It is very manifest, therefore, that their powers were not deemed judicial by the Congress of 1793, in the sense in which it is now insisted, that the Commissioner before whom the petitioner has been brought, is in the exercise of judicial powers not warranted by the Constitution, because not commissioned as a judge, and holding his office during good behavior. Indeed, it is difficult, by general terms, to draw a precise line of distinction between judicial powers and those not judicial. It is easy to designate the broad line, but not easy to mark the minute shades of difference between them. Those officers who hold Courts and have civil and criminal jurisdiction, beyond doubt exercise judicial powers. But there are, under every government, functions to be exercised, partly judicial and partly administrative, which yet require skill and experience, judgment, and even legal and judicial discrimination, which it is more difficult to classify. So under our own government, in the Constitution of which a similar provision is found, requiring all judicial officers, excepting justices of the peace, to be commissioned, and hold their offices during good behavior, we find many such cases. Such are bank commissioners, county commissioners, and sheriffs, when presiding over and instructing juries impannelled to assess road damages, and damages for flooding land; commissioners of insolvency on the estates of deceased persons, and of living insolvent debtors, masters in chancery, and many others.

Now, so far as we understand it, commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States are officers exercising functions very similar to those of justices of the peace under the laws of the Commonwealth.—They are commonly appointed from among counsellors at law, and of some standing, and well reputed for professional skill and experience. Their duty is, to inquire into violations of the laws of the United States, to hear complaints, issue warrants, hold examinations, and bind over or commit persons for trial for offences. These are functions requiring considerable skill and experience in the administration of justice, and it is just to presume that they are duly qualified to perform their duties.

Would it not be competent for Congress, under the powers vested in the General Government, to provide by law for the appointment of justices of the peace, in each district, to be vested with powers under the laws of the United States, analogous to those exercised under State laws, by justices of peace under the State government, without commissioning them as judges during good behavior, and giving them fixed salaries?

At the same time, it may be proper to say, that if this argument, drawn from the Constitution of the United States, were now first applied to the law of 1793, deriving no sanction from contemporaneous construction, judicial precedent, and the acquiescence of the General and State Governments, the argument from the limitation of judicial power would be entitled to very grave consideration.

But we are not entitled to consider this a new question, but one settled and determined by authorities which it would be a dereliction of official duty, and a disregard of judicial responsibility, to overlook.

We have already referred to the great weight to be given in the exposition of statutes, to what may be regarded as contemporaneous construction; and this construction is of the more importance when the question turns upon the constitutionality of a legal enactment, made soon after the adoption of such Constitution, and for the avowed purpose, not only of conforming strictly to the powers given by the Constitution, but of carrying out the very objects and purposes contemplated by it. To this is now to be added an acquiescence both of the State and General Governments, of their representatives and people, for nearly sixty years, and a series of judicial decisions, by the highest Courts of our own and of the other States; and also of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose authority upon controverted questions, within their jurisdiction, and declared by their judgments, is binding upon the judges of State Courts.

The constitutionality of the act of 1793, came directly before this Court, and was argued and decided in 1823, *Commonwealth vs. Griffith*, (2 Pick. 11.) The opinion of the Court was delivered by that most humane man and enlightened magistrate, the late Chief Justice Parker. After disposing of a technical question, he says,—This brings the case to a single point, whether the statute of the United States, giving power to seize a slave without a warrant, is constitutional. After alluding to the relative condition of the States, and the circumstances under which the Constitution was made, he says—they (the States by whose laws Slavery was permitted,) might have kept aloof from the Constitution. That instrument was a compromise. It was a compact by which all are bound. We are to consider, then, what is the intention of the Constitution. Again, the Constitution does not prescribe the mode of reclaiming a slave, but leaves it to be determined by Congress. Whether the statute is a harsh one, is not for us to determine. We do not perceive that the statute is unconstitutional, and we think the defence is well made out. The Chief Justice added, that this construction of the statute has been adopted ever since the Federal Constitution went into operation, by Lowell and Davis, justices of the District Court of the United States. To weaken the force of this precedent, it has sometimes been said, when the case has been cited in argument, that this opinion is not unanimous. It is true, that Thatcher, J., dissented from the majority, as to the construction of the law, but did not doubt its constitutionality. He admitted that Congress might prescribe a new mode of apprehending a fugitive from service, which should supersede our law.

In answer to the objection to the constitutionality of this statute, it was pressed upon the consideration of the Court, in the case last cited, that it had been in operation then thirty years, and its constitutionality, it is true, had never been before questioned. If that consideration had wrought with the Court then, the acquiescence of thirty years more has greatly increased it.

I shall next cite the case of *Wright v. Deacon*, (5 Serg. & Rawle, 62), in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and I do it the more readily, because the opinion was delivered by Tilghman, C. J., whose authority was cited in the argument of this case. It arose on a writ *de homine replegiando*, sued out by the person claimed as a slave, against the prison keeper, in whose custody he was detained, under a certificate granted conformably to the act of Congress, of 1793. After saying, whatever may be our private opinions on the subject of slavery, he adds,—It is well known that the Constitution could not have been adopted, unless the property in slaves had been secured, and that this Constitution has been adopted by the free consent of the citizens of Pennsylvania. He then cites the article in the Constitution. But, he said, it required a law to regulate the manner in which this principle should be reduced to practice, and cites the act of Congress made for that purpose, and continues: It plainly appears from the whole scope and tenor of the Constitution and act of Congress, that the fugitive was to be delivered, on a summary proceeding, without the delay of a formal trial in a Court of common law, &c. But if this writ *de homine replegiando* is to issue from a State Court, what is its effect, but to annul the warrant, granted by a magistrate, and thus defeat the Constitution and law of the United States? The Constitution and law of the United States say, that the master may remove his slave by virtue of the judge's certificate; but the State Court says he shall not remove him. It appears to us, that this is the plain state of the matter, and that the writ has been issued in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that it should be quashed.

The same principles have been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, *Jack v. Martin*, (12 Wend. 311.) This case was also commenced by a writ *de homine replegiando*, corresponding with our writ of "personal replevin," by the fugitive and alleged slave, against the mistress. The case is full and decisive. The opinion, as delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, is very long and instructive, but too long to be quoted here. It affirms the right of the master, as established by the Constitution, the power and duty of the general government to pass laws to secure the right by suitable and practicable means, the exclusive power of Congress to pass such laws, and the invalidity of all State laws on the subject.

But the judicial authority next to be relied on, and which, when distinctly ascertained, is binding and conclusive, upon all subjects within their special jurisdiction, is that of the Supreme Court of the United States. Before the case hereafter cited, the question had come before Mr. Justice Washington, then of the Supreme Court of the United States on the circuit. *Hill v. Low*, (4 Wash. Cir. Ct. R. 329.) He therein expressed his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the act of Congress to which I refer, without stating it more particularly.

But the case came before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1842, on a special verdict, and the point in question was fully discussed and deliberately settled. *Prigg v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, (16 Pet. 539.)

There was some difference of opinion among the judges, upon minor points, but none, it is believed, upon the subject now under consideration, the constitutionality and binding force of the act of Congress of 1793, and especially of that part of it, which confers an authority on circuit and district judges, and on county and city magistrates, to take a summary jurisdiction, in the manner provided by the act of 1793. Some of the majority were of opinion, that Congress could not, by its own enactments, require State officers, such as magistrates of counties, cities, and towns corporate, to take upon themselves the duty of exercising such jurisdiction; but they conceded, that the law conferred a sufficient authority on them to act, if they should think fit to do so, voluntarily, and were not restrained by State legislation. On the other hand, Mr. Justice McLean, agreeing to the general rule, as to State officers, was of opinion that, under the peculiar circumstances, Congress had the power to enforce this duty upon magistrates, that they were not at liberty to decline it, but were legally bound to execute it.

All the judges were agreed, that the State could make no law, and adopt no regulation, which would impair the right of an owner to pursue and retake a fugitive from labor, but they differed in one particular. The majority were of opinion, that the whole subject being placed under the jurisdiction of the General government, the State governments could make no law on the subject, placing their judgment on the ground, that as the whole subject was placed exclusively under the cognizance of the General Government, it was for Congress to make all the rules and regulations upon the subject; that it was to be presumed they had, in the law in question, made sufficient rules and regulations to give effect practically to the right intended to be secured, and if that had not been done, it was solely for Congress to supply the deficiency. They also relied on the ground, that if the State laws went further into detail, and made provision for a course of proceeding beyond that indicated by the act of Congress, it might tend to interfere therewith, and that if they prescribed precisely the same modes, they would be merely superfluous and embarrassing. On the contrary, some of the judges were of opinion, that the State Legislature might make laws on the subject, provided only that they should in no way impede or hinder the proceedings under the law of Congress. These, it is believed, are the principal differences in the opinions of the different judges. They all concur in the construction of the Constitution, as intended to secure the right of a slave owner, to regain the custody of a slave who has escaped from service,—in the right of the master, to reclaim him in other States,—in the constitutionality of the law of Congress,—and the nullity and invalidity of any and every State law, which would impair the right, or impede or interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress, providing for a summary proceeding before a judge or magistrate.

Mr. Justice Baldwin concurred in the judgment of the Court, but dissented from the principles laid down by the Court as the grounds of their opinion, but stated none of his own. He had, however, previously expressed an opinion that the act was constitutional on the circuit, in the case of *Johnson v. Tompkins*, (Bald. Rep. 571.) This case appears to us to be authoritative and decisive.

We have thought it important thus to inquire into the validity and constitutionality of the act of 1793, because it appears to be decisive of that in question. In the only particular in which the constitutionality of the act of Congress of September, 1850, is now called in question, that of 1793 was obnoxious to the same objection, that of authorizing a summary proceeding before officers and magistrates not qualified under the Constitution to exercise the judicial powers of the General Government. Congress may have thought it necessary to change the pre-existing law, not in principle but in detail, because, as we have seen in Prigg's case, some of the judges were of opinion that State magistrates could not act under the authority conferred on them by the act of 1793, when prohibited from doing so by the laws of their own State, and some States had in fact passed such prohibitory laws.

The present fugitive slave law may vary in other respects, and provide other and more rigorous means for carrying its provisions into effect, but these are not made grounds of objection to its constitutionality.

We do not mean to say that this Court will in no case issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring in a party held under color of process from the Courts of the United States, or persons whose services, and the custody of whose persons are claimed under authority derived from the laws of the United States. This is constantly done, in cases of soldiers and sailors, held by military and naval officers, under enlistments complained of, as illegal and void. But it is manifest that this ought to be done only in a clear case, and in cases where it is necessary to the security of personal liberty from illegal restraint.

It seems to us to be the less necessary to call into action the powers of the State Judiciary, in a case like this, because it is quite competent to the Judges of the United States Courts, to bring the petitioner before them by *habeas corpus*, and ascertain whether he is detained by an illegal and colorable authority of an officer, claiming to act under the laws of the United States. This consideration is, perhaps, of no other importance, than as showing that there is no necessary occasion for drawing the authority of the State and the United States Judiciary into conflict with each other. Such a conflict can hardly arise, although it may often seem impending; because it must generally appear, upon a cool and deliberate examination of all the facts and circumstances, whether a subject to which a law of Congress relates, is or is not within the jurisdiction of the General Government; if it be so, it is conclusive. All judges of all Courts are obliged to act on the same principles, and be governed by the same rules of duty; they are bound alike by oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the Constitution itself, and all laws made pursuant to it, shall be the supreme law of the land.

On the whole, we consider that the question raised by the petitioner, and discussed in the argument before us, is settled by a course of legal decisions which we are bound to respect, and which we regard as binding and conclusive upon this Court.

Since the argument in Court, this morning, I am reminded by one of the counsel for the petitioner, that the law in question ought to be regarded as unconstitutional, because it makes no provision for a trial by jury. We think that this could not have varied the result. The law of 1850 stands, in this respect, precisely on the same ground with that of 1793, and the same grounds of argument which tend to show the unconstitutionality of the one, apply with equal force to the other; and the same answer must be made to them.

The principle of adhering to judicial precedent, especially that of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case depending upon the Constitution and laws of the United States, and thus placed within their special and final jurisdiction, is absolutely necessary to the peace, union, and harmonious action of the State and General Governments. The preservation of both, with their full and entire powers, each in its proper sphere, was regarded by the framers of the Constitution, and has ever since been regarded as essential to the peace, order, and prosperity of all the United States.

If this were a new question, now for the first time presented, we should desire to pause and take time for consideration. But though this act, the construction of which is now drawn in question, is recent, and this point, in the form in which it is now stated, is new, yet the solution of the question depends upon reasons and judicial decisions, upon legal principles and a long course of practice, which are familiar, and which have often been the subject of discussion and deliberation.

Considering, therefore, the nature of the subject, the urgent necessity for a speedy and prompt decision, we have not thought it expedient to delay the judgment. I have therefore to state, in behalf of the Court, under the weighty responsibility which rests upon us, and as the unanimous opinion of the Court, that the writ of *habeas corpus*, prayed for, cannot be granted.[*]

[*] To this opinion of the Court, as published in the newspapers, was appended a learned note of considerable length, for which we have not room. Most, if not all, of the cases cited therein, are found in *Comm. v. Aves*, 7, 18 Pick. 193.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY SPEED'S LINE.

Reported for the Sentinel.

Congressional.

New York, April 5th.

In the House yesterday, speeches were made in favor of Nebraska by Mr. Clingman and Mr Bright of Pa. Mr. Mattson of N. Y. followed in opposition, and House adjourned.

Mr. Bright of Ind. appeared in his seat for the first time in two months—Mr. Soward called for correspondence between the U. S. and our charge at Vienna, touching the case of Mr. Richmond, also with regard to the rejection of the consul at Trieste.

Steamer *Africa* sailed to-day with $190,000 in specie and 120 passengers, among whom were many officers of the British army.

Connecticut Election.

Hartford, April 6th.

15 whigs and 3 Democrats Senators elected—124 whigs and Anti Nebraska to 74 Democrats chosen to Assembly, and 30 to hear from. Ingham, for Governor will lack several thousand votes of an election.

New York Markets.

New York, 5th.

Flour—fair demand for western and state flour for home trade—prices 6¼@12½c higher. The private advices by the *Baltic* are very favorable, and there is little here for export. Canadian—moderate demand at 7,06a7,12½ for the provinces—sales, western canal 7000 bbls at 7,25 for ordinary to good state—7,62a7,87 for mixed to straight brands Michigan and Ohio, and fancy. Extra scarce.

Grain—little wheat here and good demand for Milling—prices are sustained. Sales 4500 bus western in store, on private terms—2100 bus Red Wabash, via N. O. at 1,60—1900 bus southern white at 1,40.

Rye quiet at 84a95—Barley dull at 95a1,18—Oats dull at 48a54 for state and western.

Corn lower and in fair demand for east—sales 17,000 bus at 74a74½ for southern mixed—75a 78 for Ind. yellow—78a80 for southern yellow—75a76½ for southern white.

Whiskey—better demand. Sales 310 bbls at 24½@25 for Jersey—25 for prison.

Provisions—moderate inquiry for pork at 14,25 for mess—11,87 for prime—15,37a15,70 for prime mess. Beef—firm demand—stock reduced.—Sales 8000 bbls for shipping at 9,50a12 for country mess—6,50a8,00 for country and city prime, 14,00 for repacked. Lard—unchanged. Butter heavy at 15a19½ for state. Cheese at 10a12.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Buffalo, April 5th.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on the Park this P. M. in honor of the veto, by Gov. Seymour, of the Maine law.

Dunkirk, April 5th.

The Propeller; *Fintry* and *Falcon* are in the ice 5 miles from here. They will probably get in to-morrow.

Washington, April 5th.

The *Star* says Commodore Perry was long since notified to return home after visiting the Empire of Japan, and it is understood he will leave but one Steamer and two Sloops of war in the Chinese Seas.

It is understood Mr. Clayton made a strong speech against the Gadsden treaty.

Boston, April 5th.

An arrival from St. Jago states that on the night of the 15th a severe shock of an Earthquake were felt at that place.

New York, April 5th.

In the Supreme Court this morning the case of Edward Jones against Bank Sup't, Judge Rosenfelt decided that the Sup't had the right under the General Banking law, to redeem its issue forthwith, to sell the securities which may have been deposited with him, and public notice of such sales as to time is left by the law to the judgement of the Sup't. The sale is to proceed on Friday.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—We notice that the Pioneer and Democrat, published at St. Paul, Minnesota, have both determined to issue a daily paper on the first of May. Both of them are capital papers and we wish them abundant success. In June, 1850, we visited St. Paul, and it was then a smalltown some two years old. To require at this time two daily papers shows great and permanent progress in wealth and population, as well as commendable enterprise on the on the part of the publishers.—*Chicago Press.*

THE IMMIGRANT AGENCY.—The bill abolishing the Immigrant Agency at New York has been vetoed by the Governor and that agency restored This bill provided for maintaining an agency at Quebec for the benefit of Norwegian Immigrants, as the Norwegians have hitherto maintained an agency at that point at their own expense. This fact alone induced the Legislature to establish that agency. The Governor, however, has seen fit to veto the bill, thus destroying the Norwegian agency and restoring the one at New York, which a majority of the Legislature believed to be entirely useless.—*Madison Journal.*

PORT MONAIES—A great variety of Fancy Gilt, Morocco, Calf Skin, and Pearl Port Monaies, just received by BLAKE. 25 Wisconsin Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAIN.

9 ONE ACRE LOTS for sale on Lake shore ½ mile from city limits.

I have 2 lots as above for sale at $300 per lot, ¼ down, balance, 1 2 and 3 years, call soon. J. H. CRAMPTON.

NOTICE---REMOVAL.

HAVING Bought the entire stock of Mr. A. P. Clarke we shall hereafter continue the Wholesale and Retail Drug Business at No. 169 East Water St. To those who have called us by their influence and patronage during the past five years, we return our grateful acknowledgements, and at the same time solicit their future favors. The present customers of Mr. A. P. Clarke, and all others buying goods in our line, we shall be glad or at times to see, assuring them that we shall make it to their interest to continue their business acquaintance with us.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1854. GREENE & BUTTON.

Having sold my entire stock to Messrs. Greene & Button, I take this opportunity to express my acknowledgements to my old friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past twelve years, and to recommend the continuance of their favors to my successor, whose means will enable them to keep a large and well selected stock. Purchasers may feel assured that they will use every exertion to give satisfaction both in quality and price. A. P. CLARKE.

Milwaukee April 5th, 1854. ap6tmd

1854.

BELL, COURTENAY & CO,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AT THE WARE HOUSE formerly occupied by L. J. Higby, (West side of the River,) will make liberal cash advances on property in Store, for sale here, or shipment East.

April 6, 1854 ap6tf

GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS AND BRACKETS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Gas *Chandeliers, Pendants and Brackets*, which for style and durability exceed anything ever put up in this city. They will be sold 15 per cent less than at any other place in town. Please call in and see them.

ap6tmd LANSING BONNELL.
89 and 91 East Water st.

☞ P. S. Many of the above mentioned styles are entirely new, having been got up by Cornelius during the past winter.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

COKE!!

AT THE MILWAUKEE GAS WORKS.

7 CENTS per Bushel in large quantities and 8 cents in small. Cheaper than any other kind of fuel now in use. ap6tmd M. W. CLARK, Sec'y.

The Great Piano and Music Establishment,

HORACE WATERS,

333 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED PIANOS AND MELODEONS. T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The merit of these instruments is too well known to need further commendation—GILBERT'S Boston Piano Forte, elegant and powerful small size. HALLET & CUMSTON'S Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co. Mr. W. being sole agent for all the above Pianos, can offer them lower than any other house. HORACE WATERS' Pianos, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. 333 BROADWAY is the largest depot for musical Instruments in this country, affording ample opportunity for selection out of 800 Pianos of every kind and Pianos at great bargains. Prices from $80 to $475. Every instrument fully warranted or the money refunded.

MELODEONS.

Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys—a sweet and powerful instrument. Prices from $75 to $200. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S *Improved* Melodeons, Martin's *unrivalled* Guitars, Brown's Harps, Flutinas, Violins, Brass instruments, &c., &c.—Dealers supplied with Pianos and Melodeons at factory prices. 10¾ per cent discount to clergymen.

MUSIC.

This list comprises the products of the great masters of both the American and European continents, and is received every constant additions by the extensive publication of the choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, and teachers of Seminaries wishing to purchase any music published, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. WATER'S new issues, will find it to their interest to call or forward their orders. Music sent to any part of the Union or Canadas, postage free.

ap6tmdSMF HORACE WATERS.

LUMBER! LATH! SHINGLES!

WE are now receiving a large and well selected stock of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, PINE TIMBER & CEDAR POSTS,

at the old stand of N. Ludington and Co., on East Water street, opposite Dousman's Warehouse.

ap4 J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

GIANT AUCTION ROOMS!!

J. ROONEY,

HAS just returned from New York, after making arrangements with the different Manufacturers in his line of business to be constantly supplied with the following goods direct from the factory.

FINE AND COMMON FURNITURE,

Such as Sofas, Parlour Chairs, Rockers, Ottomans, Card and Centre Tables, Lounges, Sofa Bedsteads, Mirrors of various sizes, Office Desks, Bureaus, Cane Seat Furniture, Common wood Furniture, &c., all of which I will sell very cheap for cash, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

ap3 J. ROONEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I am the sole agent, in Milwaukee, of Messrs. Reynolds and Simmons of N. Y., for the sale, wholesale and retail, of their fine Gold Jewelry, every article warranted or the cash refunded.

J ROONEY.

J. ROONEY has just received some very fine and fashionable Plaid and striped Dress Silks. Only call and ascertain the prices, and judge for yourselves. I Challenge competition. J. ROONEY.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, and Silk Dress Goods, just received at the sign of the big giant, and will be sold far below the usual prices for such goods. J. ROONEY.

EXPECTED.—By Express and Lake Shore R. R. every day, a large and well selected assortment of French Talmas and Mantillas of the latest styles in New York Market, also some splendid Plaid Silk summer shawls &c., &c. J. ROONEY.

BOOTS & SHOES at Manufacturers prices at the sign of the big giant. J. ROONEY.

YANKEE NOTIONS by the card at Wholesale exclusively. J. ROONEY.
Sign of the big Giant

SATIN DAMASK, Irish Linen, Table cloths and Napkins, at the sign of the giant. J. ROONEY.

LINEN Pocket Rdkfs, very cheap for cash. J. ROONEY.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES at Wholesale and retail, at the sign of the big Giant. J. ROONEY.

JEROMES Patent Clocks, in every variety of frame and color, at Wholesale and retail, at the sign of the big Giant. J. ROONEY.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware at Wholesale and retail at the sign of the big Giant. J. ROONEY.

The above goods will be arriving from day to day by Lake Shore R. R., and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on pleasant terms. Apply to J. ROONEY.
Sign of the big giant, 161

VOLUME X. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES

DRY GOODS, &c.

DRY GOODS! AT COST!!

Till the First of March.

R. D. JENNINGS,

Will sell out his Large Stock of Goods, AT COST, until March 1st, to make room for Spring Goods.

Now is the time for Bargains!

De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Raw Silks, Glog Grains, in want of any of these Goods, please call. They are warranted as represented, and will be sold at

New York Cost Prices!

For the next 30 Days.

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